STREET CARS.
S CHRONOMETER
M. to 8 P. M 10 Minutes Apart
M. till 11 P. M, 20 Minutes Apart
M. to 8.40 P. M, 10 Minutes Apart
follows

UDD, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

THE UNFORTUNATE.
REMEDIES' NEW REMEDIES
Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,
623 KEARNEY STREET NEAR COMMERCIAL
San Francisco, Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases

Horrible Diseases.

Seminal Weakness.

Married Men,

Cured at Home.

Caution to the Unfortunate

DR. J F GIBBON 623 Kearney street

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon

JOSEPH BACHMAN

DISTRICT COURT FOR DISTRICT of Oregon

July 3 1874

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon

H BOYD

July 6 1874

HOUSE MOVING.

WM O ALLEN

GARS! SUGARS!!

KEGS ASSORTED GRADES NOW landing ex Jane A. Falkinburg from Honolulu will be offered to the trade
At Greatly Reduced Rates.
ALLEN & LEWIS.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XIV.--NO. 139.

PORTLAND, OREGON:--THURSDAY JULY 16, 1874.

PRICE--TEN CENTS.

EASTERN NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE OREGONIAN]

The Chicago Fire--Boundaries of the Conflagration--A Splendid Speech by the Operator.

CHICAGO, July 15—The first mansion the south are State street, near Harrison on Wabash avenue, just south of Eldridge Court, on Third avenue, between Peck Court and Twelfth. On the corner of Peck Court and Wabash avenue is the only point where the firemen are operating. The fire broke out in a paint manufactory shop on the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets where workmen were mixing materials which exploded and caused the conflagration. On the south the fire reached nearly to Jackson and within a block of the Tremont. St. James is the last house burned on State street. The losses in the destruction and removal of goods and furniture are in all probability as great as the actual loss of buildings and the property destroyed up to half past eight, for it takes but a moderate-sized fire nowadays to set Chicago people to clearing out goods and chattels. About every store along Wabash Avenue and State street and as far north as Monroe was removing its goods or the most valuable part thereof to a place of safety, and dwelling houses in the apparent line of the fire were not slow in following the same instincts of self-preservation by the removal of everything from the cellar to the garret. The destruction entailed by this speedy exodus will never figure among the losses sustained by insurance companies. Hundreds and hundreds of families have lost their all and have been rendered houseless and homeless. As the good will suffer with the bad on many occasions, so in this instance the bad have suffered with the good, and probably that section of the city would not have been purified of its slums so rapidly and thoroughly in the next 10 years as it has this evening in the space of three hours or so. On the whole Chicago has not only had another big conflagration but a great purification as well, and she will in the end be much better for it, by securing in the district burnt wider streets and substantial buildings compared with those lost.

Later.

CHICAGO, July 15—Morning—At 12 10 o'clock the wind being westerly the fire was confined to very near VanBuren street on the north. Gilbert & Sampson's furniture warehouse on Wabash Avenue running through to State was on fire but with a prospect of subduing it and the Gardner House. Before reported as being burned should have been Michigan Avenue Hotel which is situated on the corner of Congress street. The Gardner House is safe, as are also some half a dozen large stores on the east side of Wabash Avenue south of VanBuren street. The building occupied by the Shureman & Hall Marble Co., corner of Michigan Avenue and VanBuren street, occupied in the upper stories by an art gallery, is intact, although the buildings to the north and south of it succumbed to the flames. It being only the lake to the east of the hottest fire, with the wind tending rather toward it—has done a large share toward making our losses lighter than would otherwise be the case. The fire now appears to be principally confined to the Michigan Avenue Hotel and when that is finally burned down there will be little else but ruins to mark the course of the night's destruction. The loss is roughly estimated at $3,000,000.

1 20 A. M.—The firemen have control of the conflagration.

The Burnt District.

CHICAGO July 15—The exact limits of the fire are as follows: On Clark street, where it originated, from near Twelfth street for about a block north on Fourth Avenue from near Taylor street to Harrison street; on Third Avenue from near Peck Court to Harrison on west side and one block further on east side; on State street from No 500, near Harmon Court, to No 310 near Congress street on west side and to corner of VanBuren on east side; on Wabash Avenue from 342, near Peck Court, to No 267 near corner of VanBuren on the west side and to No 294 on east side. Michigan Avenue is burned about one block lying mostly between VanBuren and Harrison streets.

Another Disastrous Fire.

CHICAGO, July 15—A special gives an account of a most disastrous fire at Iowa Falls yesterday which started about 3 P. M., and destroyed the whole business portion of the town. Loss $100,000. A gale of wind furthered the progress of the fire. Forty-five buildings were burned. The fire was brought under control about sunset.

CHICAGO July 15.—A second fire on Milwaukee Avenue burned only a few buildings before it was checked.

Destructive Fire in Oshkosh, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, July 14—A fire occurred at Oshkosh this evening. It originated on Main street near the Beckwith House, and proceeded northward on Main street for a half mile, and westward to the lake. The buildings destroyed are mostly dwellings with some stores and factories. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000.

The Beecher-Tilton Affair on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO July 15—In the Beecher-Tilton [illegible] Mrs Tilton in her testimony before the [illegible] gives evidence contradictory of Tilton. Her appearance before the Committee [illegible] by the personal friends of Beecher. It is freely stated that Mr Beecher is making [illegible] to restrain Tilton from his determined course. Tilton shows no signs of yielding.

What Mr. Jewell Says.

NEW YORK July 15—Mr Jewell says that his acceptance of the Presidency of the Erie Railroad [illegible] decided on the favorable report of English experts. He did not doubt the report would correct the errors which he should strive to retrieve in future management. He hoped his administration would prove satisfactory to the stockholders and that his reputation as a railroad man would not suffer therefrom. He would would make himself thoroughly cognizant of all the workings of the road.

CANADA.

Supposed Loss of a Pleasure Yacht.

TORONTO July 14—The yacht Foam of five tons burthen left Toronto Saturday evening with eight men on board, for a trip to Niagara and has not since been heard from.

A CINCINNATI PULPIT ORATOR

Cincinnati has its sensational minister crowding vigorously with his congregation, and as ministers of that character are in demand just now, Cincinnati makes the most of him. He is a delightful combination, appearing in the various character of agent for a Vermifuge, a healer, exhorter, epithet-hurler and author of "The Night of Affliction and Morning of Recovery. Price Twenty-five Cents" or thereabouts. The pulpit is used principally as an advertising medium for the worm exterminator and the afflicted night and the recovery morning. Magee, they call him, pastor of Union Church, so called for its want of harmony. There is a simple and direct tribute to his genius as a pulpit orator in the last *Enquirer* that we are moved to give entire, for the edification of Christianity and the honor and glory of Magee.

On one occasion he interrupted his discourse to say to an old deacon who was taking up the collection, saying 'Ah here comes our old gray-headed —— with a smile of deceit on his face and the devil walking behind him!' He often spoke in his sermons of church members as "liars," "villains," "scoundrels," "tale-bearers," "soreheads," "children of the devil," "snakes in the grass," etc., etc. He then declared from the pulpit that such a one "was going from house to house with lies born of the pit of hell in his mouth," "that so-and-so was possessed of the devil and was prompted by Satan to lie about his pastor." He attacked a certain well known member of the church before the whole congregation one Sunday in this manner, shouting "Ah, you're too big for your breeches, you are! Your tongue's loose at both ends; that's what's the matter with you, and the old devil himself is helping you to wag it!" Another person he openly accused of attempting to secure a church office by bribery, declaring that "he would do without a clean shirt for a year if that would get him into office." It is said that he rarely preached a sermon without alluding to his own great sanctity and vast learning, and alluding to "The Night of Affliction and Morning of Recovery." His pulpit oratory has been occasionally, however, distinguished by a latitudinarianism of expression which is somewhat remarkable, as the following selections will suffice to show: "Free Jim's my name; I'm as free as a hog on ice. Yes, I'm as independent as a hog on ice. My education cost sixteen hundred dollars, and I can paddle my own canoe."

A BOY MURDERER.—MEMPHIS Tenn., July 14—Friday evening at Horn Lake Mississippi, Barney Jacobs (colored) was literally cut to pieces by a colored boy named Drew Turner. The latter had loaned the former half a dollar and, for asking for it, was beaten several times by Jacobs. Finally, the boy drew a pocket knife and cut him 14 times, killing him almost instantly. Turner then fled to the bottoms.

In England they sing now about the Home Secretary—

For he's a jolly good fellow
Whatever the rads may think
For he's shortened the hours of work
And lengthened the hours of drink

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO July 15—It is stated that the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of this city is the only local company having risks in Chicago but their loss will be slight as very few risks had been taken on property within the burnt district.

Greenbacks are unchanged from yesterday's quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO July 15—Jonathan J. Warner of Los Angeles has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Fourth Congressional District of California.

The steamer [illegible] from Panama arrived this afternoon with 250 passengers and 1,100 tons of freight.

Weather cold and foggy.

The Bear Quartz Mining Company declared a dividend of three cents per share payable on the 17th inst.

The *City* [illegible] for Panama to day took a full cargo of silk and tea through from China and Japan.

The California State Telegraph Co. has declared a dividend of $1 per share payable immediately.

The steamer *Tioga* has been sent into dry dock at Hunter's point for repairs.

Yesterday morning while off Golden Gate Alexander Lightfoot, employed on the tug *Redmun*, was washed overboard and drowned.

Thos Chard, Manager of the Fireman's Fund Insurance office Chicago, telegraphs that the loss of that Company by the fire last night was only about $18,000.

In the Nineteenth District Court to night the case of Gilbert vs. Ophir Mining Co. came up for hearing, when Patterson, for the defendants, moved for a postponement of the case till next Saturday and after a lengthy argument by the counsel the court granted a continuance of the case which will come up again Saturday at 10 A. M.

Another Fire in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO July 15—A special dispatch says that another great fire is raging in Chicago, on Milwaukee avenue. The entire fire department is again called out.

Interior California.

FOREST HILL July 15—Buisley's balloon landed Monday on the summit of the Sierras all safe.

ANAHEIM July 15—The Bolsa Chica wharf contract has been let to [illegible] Gay of Sacramento at $50,000 to be completed by or before December 1st this year. The survey of rancho Los Bolsos Y Paredes was commenced to day. Squatters are active in making proper protests but so far have not resisted or interfered with the surveyors.

Trial of Collector McCormick Begun.

SAN DIEGO July 15—The examination of Collector McCormick before U S Commissioner D B Hoffman, commenced to day at 10 A M. Hon. John M Coghlan, Assistant U S District Attorney, conducting the examination for the Government, and Chase and Leath for defendant. Very great interest is felt in the case and the Court room was crowded. T M Asher first witness called testified as to the amount of money in safe on Saturday afternoon, that over $600 had been paid in on Friday and that he saw it placed in the safe with the amount already there. The total amount missing on Monday according to an account given to the Secretary of the Treasury, read by the witness, was $2,728 91. Col Finnegass, U. S Deputy Marshal, and Treasury detective was the next witness who gave the statement of McCormick to him of the circumstances of the robbery. He also produced the gag used and the rope with which he was bound. No particular points have yet been developed. The court adjourned at 5 P M till to morrow at 10 A M. The examination is likely to continue several days.

UTAH.

Governor Woods Issues a Proclamation under the Poland Bill.

SALT LAKE, July 15—The Governor of Utah has issued a proclamation under the Poland bill, fixing the time and place for holding District and Supreme Courts in this Territory. The Third District Court has issued a mandamus to the City Recorder in behalf of tax payers asking for (examination of) permission to take copies of city records. The case is to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Anne Eliza Young will arrive here this evening and a reception will be given her at the Walker House.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

SEATTLE July 15—The tug *Goliah* arrived from the straits this morning and reports the steamer *Wm Tabor* arrived at Victoria yesterday.

SCHOOLS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

A Columbia (S. C.) letter says:

The present common school system in this State, as a system is exceedingly good and although the money collected for school purposes has often been appropriated to corrupt uses or squandered by ignorant officials, the number of schools and school children has been constantly on the increase since the close of the War. During the past five years, it is estimated that 200,000 children were in attendance at the public schools and received the elements of an English education. Of this number, a little over one-half were colored. The State Superintendent of Schools, in a conversation with the writer of the letter said that his department labored under many difficulties. Among the most serious of these was the loose and irregular way in which appropriations for school purposes were made and the ignorance, incompetency and neglect of duty on the part of the school officers. Under the law County Boards of School Commissioners are elected and the County Boards of Trustees and Examiners are appointed by them. In many cases rice-field hands and other negroes, who can neither read nor write, are elected to the office of Commissioners and they, in turn, appoint Trustees and Examiners who do not know one letter from another and the result is that teachers are selected who should themselves be pupils in some of the primary schools. The churches in most instances are characterized as mere political machines in proof of which it is stated that a large portion of the members of the Legislature are ministers in negro churches.

NOT ANYBODY'S FOOL.—Saturday afternoon a sad-eyed boy with dirt on his chin and a tear on his nose called at one of the police stations and asked the Sergeant if he could be sent to the Reform School, he being a homeless waif. As he had committed no offense he was told that he had better go to the Work House but he replied that his brother was at the Reform School and he'd rather go there. He didn't want to go out and steal anything or smash some one's plate glass window and his anxiety to go touched the heart of a gentleman who had called on business. He consulted with the Sergeant and then said to the lad: "I guess we can fix it. I'm going to leave my wallet on the desk and the Sergeant and I will go up stairs. If you take the wallet it will be stealing, and you will be sent to the Reform School." The wallet was left, the men went up stairs for a moment, and when they came down the lad was nowhere in sight. Neither was the wallet containing $6, and to be brief about it, lad and money are still missing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

This from the Chicago *Tribune*:

The latest thing which has landed on Mt Ararat since Noah's ark, is a newspaper which has recently been started by some American pilgrims. It is called *Whiffs from Ararat*. The first number contains some interesting information for the pilgrims in the shape of the market quotations of Armenian girls for wives. They range from $10 to $80 according to age. Now that a newspaper is published on Mt Ararat, the enterprise of the modern reporter may lead to the discovery of some remnants of Noah's craft.

A VISIT TO THE SALMON FISHERIES

INCREASE OF THE CANNING BUSINESS—TWELVE NEW ESTABLISHMENTS—GREAT EXTENT OF THE CATCH—AN ESTIMATE OF THE YIELD—THE NUMBER OF MEN AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN THE BUSINESS—THE CAPITAL EMPLOYED—THE PROCESS OF CANNING, ETC.

ASTORIA, July 13, 1874.

A visit to the Lower Columbia river at this season of the year is very interesting. The river is an extensive and beautiful sheet of water. The hills that border it and there are hills; the snow peaks in the distance are grand; the number of small towns and settlements along the banks of the river add variety and beauty to the scenery, and the numerous steamboats plying up and down contribute to the convenience, comfort and pleasure of the trip. To the political economist and to all who have an eye to the development of the resources of the State and the progress of the Pacific Coast,

THE SALMON FISHERIES

On the Lower Columbia are a subject for deep and profound thought as to the best mode of sustaining and increasing the supply of this favorite fish. Ten years ago the Messrs Hume commenced canning salmon on a limited scale. During the following eight years five other canning establishments were organized. The mode of curing has vastly improved and the brand of the different curers have grown in a corresponding degree in the leading markets at home and abroad. The quality of the Columbia river salmon and the perfection to which the canning process has reached are not surpassed, if equalled, in any part of the world. Since the close of the canning season of 1873 there has been

A GREAT INCREASE

To the canning houses on the Columbia river. Nearly all the old establishments have been enlarged and seven new ones have been built. R. D. Hume's at Rainier, J. W. & V. Cook's at Clifton, Badollet & Co's at Astoria, Megler & Jewett at Brookfield, Columbia River Salmon Co. at Glenella, Hapgood & Co. at Waterford and Joseph Hume at Eureka are the new curing firms that commenced canning in April. There are now thirteen canning establishments on the lower Columbia extending from Rainier to Astoria. Five of them are on the south side of the river and are as follows: R. D. Hume of Rainier; John West & Co. of Westport; Watson Brothers of Manhattan; J. W. & V. Cook of Clifton and Badollet & Co. of Astoria. There are eight of them on the north side of the Columbia and are as follows: Megler & Jewett of Brookfield; Columbia River Salmon Co. of Glenella; R. D. Hume of Bayview; W. T. Warren & Co. of Cathlamet; Hapgood & Co. of Waterford; Joseph Hume of Eureka; George W. Hume of Eagle Cliff and Wm Hume of Eagle Cliff. This addition to the canning establishments made the not unreasonable impression on many minds before the fishing season commenced that there would be an immense increase in the number of fish caught and the cans put up above any former season but such is not the case. The first run of salmon of any account did not commence till two weeks after the usual time and from the middle of April till the end of that month the run was very limited compared with former seasons, so much so that some if not all the curers were more or less alarmed for the usual quantity of fish and discontinued making cans except in limited quantities compared with what they could and were prepared to make. The number of salmon taken during the months of May and June were below the average, but the run during the last ten days has been greater than ever known in the river in the same time and is likely to continue for some days. So great and so unexpected has been the run that very few of the curers have been able to take full advantage of it for want of cans and have been compelled to resort to salting and barreling for mess salmon. Since this run commenced as many as 15,000 salmon have been caught in a single night, and the average for that time is at least 13,000. If the run continues equally large during this week the total number of salmon caught will probably equal the expectations entertained before the season commenced but the quantity canned will be considerably below the original estimates. Those houses that held off making contracts with the curers expecting an overstocked market and reduced prices, will most probably find that the supply will not exceed the demand, and that prices will rule in favor of the producer. The same remarks are equally applicable to pickled salmon. The Columbia salmon canned or pickled is bound to take the lead wherever introduced and rule the market. So confident are curers of this that it is in contemplation to erect three additional canning establishments near Astoria in time for the next season's fishing.

THE NUMBER OF SALMON TAKEN

This season will not be less than 1,000,000, and should a second large run take place at the latter end of this month as is usual, the number will considerably exceed that. There will be canned at least 200,000 cases of 48 lbs each; the balance of the fish will be pickled for what is known as mess salmon. This will be 50,000 more cases than were canned last season, and the pickled salmon in addition. There are quite a number of small fisheries that are exclusively engaged in pickling salmon for barreling. The gross value of the salmon taken in the Lower Columbia this season will amount to $2,000,000.

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

There are 300 boats engaged in the fishing on this river, employing 600 men, or two men to a boat—one to manage the boat and the other to attend to the net. These men are paid 25 cents for every fish they catch, making the wages paid to these 600 men for the four months fishing $250,000, less about $50,000 for nets—leaving an average of $333 for each man for the four months fishing. Were it not for the whisky bottle and the card table the fishermen on the Lower Columbia might be a comfortable and prosperous class of men. In the thirteen canning establishments there are 2,000 men employed in all the departments, earning daily $2,500 including night work and other extra time, making $250,000 paid for wages during the 100 days comprising the fishing season—from April to July inclusive. The canned salmon is now selling wholesale for fifteen cents a pound or $7 25 per case, from which is to be deducted all the expenses referred to besides freight, insurance, commission and interest on the capital. At the commencement of the canning business the net profits were light owing to the imperfect knowledge necessary to complete success. Now it is a paying business but that is the result of economical management, thorough supervision, a complete knowledge of the business, ample experience and financial ability. This business is bound to grow to be only second in importance and value to the wheat crop of the State.

THE PROCESS OF CANNING

Is more or less interesting and shows the value of the proper division of labor. In catching the fish two men are required to a boat. Another receives the fish at the wharf and counts them. A boy places the fish on the splitter's table—the splitter, who is generally a strong, active man, holds a large sharp knife and with ten cuts removes scales, fins, head, tail, opens the fish and disembowels it. A competent man will put through his hands from 100 to 120 in an hour, or from 1,000 to 1,200 in 10 hours. A man then washes the fish, scrapes it and transfers it to another for a further washing and scraping, so that all the blood and slime possible may be removed before cutting. He then puts the fish on the cutter's table. The cutter places the fish in a frame and with a circular knife of six blades cuts the fish with one stroke into six pieces, each piece the size of the depth of the can. With one motion he transfers these pieces to the opposite side of the table where another man with an ordinary knife subdivides them into about twelve pieces and puts them into a vat of strong brine. Another man takes them to a second process of washing with the object of removing all impurities. He then with a trimmer places them on a table where the watery parts are drained off, and the fish is ready for canning. A man with a narrow car conveys the pieces to the canners' table; another puts a small quantity of brine or salt in each can; another fills the can with fish, one or two pounds as the case may be; another removes any slime about the mouth of the can; another puts on the lid; another solders it; another conveys it to the bath room for cooking. Five men and the superintendent are employed in this department which is one of the most important. The cans are placed on trays and boiled in kettles for two hours, then taken out and tested to ascertain that they are air tight, then boiled for two hours more, then dipped in lye to remove all oily substance from the cans, then washed with cold water by means of a hose, then removed to the store room where another man dips them in a preparation that protects the can from rust; another person puts on the label; another puts them in the case, and another nails it up, when it is ready for shipment.

In this imperfect sketch it will be seen that from the time salmon is caught until it is ready for shipment it passes through at least twenty-seven hands.

It requires ten men to make a tin can in one of these establishments, from the removal of the tin from the box until it is ready to receive the fish. The perfection of the whole process depends on every department, from the beginning to the end being attended to with the utmost care, attention and thorough supervision.

ASTORIA

The canning establishments are tending towards Astoria; the three new canneries in contemplation will be erected near the town. Here the salmon are just in from the sea, fat and in the highest condition for curing to perfection. This will add to the importance and value of Astoria as a shipping point. To the loss of the State and the detriment of the mercantile community, almost all the salmon canned on the Lower Columbia are shipped by way of San Francisco to Liverpool, London and Australia in place of direct shipments to these and other markets, thereby adding to the cost of freights, insurance and commission. As soon as the curers get into a more independent position they will correct this mistake as the farmers and wool growers of the State are doing with regard to their wheat and wool. In all these respects Oregon will soon get rid of her swaddling bands and break loose from the trammels that have made her a tender to San Francisco. We contemplate her liberation and emancipation with admiration and gratitude.

The terror of the bar is a thing of the past—the ghost is but no more to frighten weak minds and act as a weapon of terror in the hands of the selfish. Astoria, like the rising sun, is coming into view. In a few years, and but a very few, all large vessels coming to Oregon will be loaded here, where so much time, expense and reputation will be saved to the great advantage of producers. This is as sure as fate and no combination can long prevent it.

Portland will continue to be the commercial and money center of the State. Astoria will be the port for loading large vessels. A leading shipping house is here at present with the view to purchase ground on which to erect a large warehouse for storing wheat.

NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

To the astonishment of visitors and the discredit of the mercantile community of the State there is no telegraphic communication between Astoria and Portland. It is perhaps without a parallel in the history of the civilized world that on one of the great rivers of the globe, where vessels are arriving and departing every day, there is no telegraphic communication from the entrance of the river to the commercial capital of the State. Telegrams can be sent to almost any part of the world but none to announce the arrival or departure of our own shipping.

NORTHWEST

A MANIFESTO BY THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

HE BIDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS—HE DECLARES IN FAVOR OF A LIMITED MONARCHY, BUT IS OPPOSED TO THE FORMULA OF A KING WHO REIGNS BUT DOES NOT GOVERN

PARIS Friday, July 3, 1874.

The Count de Chambord has issued the following manifesto:

FRENCHMEN: You have required temporary expedients of safety. The country now seems to be on the eve of fresh dangers. France has need of royalty. My birth made me your King. I would be wanting in the most sacred of duties if I neglected to make a supreme effort to overthrow the interposing barriers of prejudice. I am aware of the accusations against me. I have remained silent in order not to add to the difficulties of the illustrious soldier who protects you. Because of the accumulation of errors and falsehoods silence is no longer permissible. Persons have pretended to understand from previous declarations that I placed the royal power above the laws and dreamed of unheard of governmental combinations based upon absolutism and arbitrary ideas. The French Christian monarchy is a limited monarchy in its essence. It borrows nothing from governments of fortune which promise boundless prosperity and lead to ruin. This limited monarchy admits of the existence of two Chambers—one nominated by the King and the other elected by the nation according to legally established suffrage. The union of the people and the King enabled the ancient monarch to frustrate for centuries the calculations of those seeking to domineer over the people by contending against the king. It is untrue that my policy is at variance with the aspirations of the country. We both desire the strong reparative powers which a durable alliance with the monarchy alone can give. I wish the representatives of the Nation to be vigilant auxiliaries for the examination of questions submitted to them, but will not be driven to barren parliamentary struggles from which the sovereign often issues powerless and weakened. In rejecting the foreign and imported formula with its King who reigns but does not govern I feel myself in harmony with the immense majority. I am now as before ready. The House of France is sincerely reconciled. Let there be a truce to our divisions. Is it not time to restore prosperity and grandeur to France with the venerable royalty?

DEATH OF ONE OF BARNUM'S SEA LIONS.—The immense sea lion which was one of the attractions at Barnum's died on Thursday, during its removal from the Hippodrome to Central Park. It was one of the largest ever exhibited in this country and its estimated weight was 1,000 pounds. It belonged to the species known as the howling seal and its cries, especially at night, were so loud and disagreeable that a number of applications were made to Mr Barnum by the inhabitants residing in the neighborhood to cause its removal. Efforts were made to drown the noise by cramming the animal with food and covering it up completely at night, but without avail, and it was then determined to remove it temporarily to the Central Park. It was with little difficulty placed in a caravan and removed but died before reaching the park. The cause of death is unknown and the loss to Mr Barnum is stated to be $4,000. The remains will be properly preserved and presented to the Smithsonian Institute.—*N Y Times, July 4th.*

EMBEZZLEMENT FOR NINE YEARS.—Columbus, Ohio, July —The investigation into the treasury of Holmes county, Ohio, shows that for the last nine years there has been systematic embezzlement going on in that office. The sum stolen aggregates over $23,000. The records have been mutilated and destroyed to baffle investigation.

GAMBETTA.—Gambetta, says the *Nouvelliste* of Rouen, is not entitled to a seat in the French Assembly, because he is not a citizen possessing political rights. His father was a Genoese and though he was himself born in France he did not declare on reaching his majority, as the law requires, his choice of country.

OREGON

One hundred and sixteen is the number of convicts in the Penitentiary at Salem.

The Salem Concordia Turn Verein celebration will take place next Tuesday evening.

Harvesting of wheat will commence this week in the Waldo Hills. Haying is already under way. The crop there looks promising.

Gov Grover has appointed Mr A Burkwalter of Portland, Mr Samuel Elmore of Astoria and Mr Frank Maddock of Umatilla county Notaries Public.

Unless the moneyed men of Salem wake up, says the *Press*, Albany will be the big manufacturing city of the Willamette valley in another decade.

A good many thievishly inclined and impecunious individuals are said to be around Salem lying low, watching for chances to pick up loose articles.

The entire distance from the Court House in Salem to the summit of the Cascades going over by the Santiam route, surveying parties, is 84 miles and 21 links.

The Salem *Record* contains what purports to be a diagram of that part of the heavens where the comet is to be found but any fool can tell you where to find the comet quicker than you can find it by the diagram.

Five or six wagons loaded with Chinamen and their traps, have left the Dalles during the past ten days bound for the interior gold mines. One load was taken up the Columbia river to the mouth of the John Day, where they intend mining on the bar near that locality.

A letter from Aumsville says: "Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed in this neighborhood at the changing of our mail days from Wednesdays and Saturdays to Mondays and Thursdays. We received most of our papers by Saturday's mail, and the present arrangement lays them over at Turner only four miles off for two days. This condition of affairs is very unsatisfactory to reading people who like to *read* the news before they *hear* it from their neighbors."

ATTEMPT AT POISONING

A HORRIBLE SCHEME TO OBTAIN $20,000 ON A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 2, 1874.

Some time ago four young men engaged in business in this city entered into an arrangement among themselves to get their lives insured for the sum of $20,000 each, each to contribute to the paying of the premiums of the four, a direct understanding being made that in case of the death of either the sum of $20,000 was to be divided equally among the three remaining. The insurances on this basis were effected and payments regularly made, and the four rested in satisfaction as to the prospects. Meantime it is alleged two of the party suffered from embarrassment in business and were in tribulation as to what method should be pursued to raise themselves to a point of self sustenance again. A week since a boy supposed to be of German parentage hastily entered a store on Main street, with a box in his hand and inquired for a man who was employed there, saying that a person had met him on the street and requested him to carry the berries to him. He was paid for the errand but could not say who the person was that had sent the package. The man thought the circumstance a little strange, but accepted the berries and took them home. On his arrival he told the story of his obtaining them of some kind friend unknown to him and his mother and family tasted of one or two of the berries. The

FLAVOR BEING DISAGREEABLE,

they ejected them from their mouths. A closer inspection of the berries showed that they were sprinkled with a strange substance which was found to be phosphorus. Some of the particles were large as peas. A chemist was immediately applied to, who after trying one or two experiments in analyzing the substance said there was enough in the strawberry basket to kill a dozen men if it had been swallowed. No special effort to find the author of this attempt at a terrible crime was made till Saturday morning last, when the aid of Chief of Police Marsh was called in. It was soon ascertained that a former business partner of the man referred to had a day or two previously inquired at one of our drug stores for phosphorus but as they happened to be out of the article obtained it at another place.

NO CONNECTING LINK

between the purchasing of the phosphorus and the receipt of the strawberries by the intended victim has yet been discovered, nor has the boy who brought them to him been found.

THE ST LOUIS BRIDGE

FINAL TESTS BY THE ENGINEERS

St Louis July 2—After two days of preliminary work a final and very severe test of the St Louis and Illinois bridge, crossing the Mississippi river here was made to day under the supervision of Capt Eads, chief engineer, Col Henry Flad and Messrs Shultz, Klemm, Yarretman, Schmidt, Cooper and Devan. Mr Shaler Smith, engineer of the Baltimore bridge, and D W Katte, engineer of the Keystone Bridge Company, assisted in the tests. Col Carrington U S A, was also present, and expressed great satisfaction at the result.

Fourteen locomotives averaging 40 tons each were used. Seven of these engines were placed upon the track of each arch, which produced a deflection of two and a half inches on the center arch, which is 520 feet long, and two and one-eighth on the side arch, 500 feet long.

Seven locomotives were then placed on each track and both trains weighing an aggregate of 560 tons moved abreast over each of the three arches. This caused a deflection of 3½ inches on the middle arch and of 3 inches on side spans. This was regarded as the severest possible test to produce distortion of the curve of the arches but none was perceptible.

Ten engines were then coupled in one train and run over each track on each side of each arch covering the entire track of each span producing the severest twisting strain but the deflection was only 2½ inches of the center arch. The locomotives thus coupled were run at a speed of 10 miles per hour. The heavy traffic on the upper carriage way was uninterrupted. There was no side motion whatever during the tests.

The result agrees almost exactly with the theoretical computation previously made and the trial was satisfactory to the highest degree. The deflections were all below what was previously calculated upon.

A NOVEL SURGICAL OPERATION.—The medical fraternity will be interested by the following interesting case at the Park Hospital. John Deeny, a laborer of this city, aged about 30, had fallen off the front of a street car and the wheels passed over his feet and a portion of one of his legs. Dr Early placed round both of his thighs an elastic bandage two inches in breadth and about eight feet long, which on account of the compressed fashion in which it was bound stopped the circulation of the blood. To make assurance doubly sure a rubber cord about a third of an inch thick was bound round above the top of the bandage which completely controlled the circulation. Dr Fluhrer amputated both feet and a portion of the left leg. Not a drop of blood was lost with the operation of the right leg but a few drops were lost from the left foot. The footless legs were then placed in Dr Fluhrer's new suspension apparatus and the wounds are left to nature's care and no application or dressing whatever is made to the stumps. Dr Fluhrer states that the patient will be able to walk on the stump of the right foot to which a portion of the heel has been left attached to act as a pad, and on the left leg a cork foot will be requisite. The patient at the Park Hospital has been visited by a large number of medical men.—*N. Y Herald, July 4th.*

"John," says Mrs [illegible] a cottage to her coachman at the Branch, "drive to the depot quickly. The train is coming, and I must show my new clothes."

THE TERRITORIES

The Territory's [illegible] at [illegible] Olympia last Tuesday.

A man named Gifford is a candidate for delegate to Congress from Wyoming. His name will beat him.

A small locomotive on the Colorado Central has distinguished itself by hauling six loaded cars up the grade through Clear Creek canyon.

Judge E D Shattuck of Portland and N H Bloomfield Esq, of Kalama are now in Olympia in attendance upon the Supreme Court.

The corn store house at Fort Union were destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss was very heavy as there was a large amount of corn on hand.

During June over sixty Colorado visitors made the ascent of Pike's Peak, some on foot, some on horseback, and all glad to get to their journey's end.

The officers at Camp Criley, in the Arkansas Valley, between March 1, 1874, and June 18 counted 1,478 emigrant teams, all heading for Southern Colorado.

The floral editor of the Georgetown *Miner* reports that "the mountains now are in full bloom from the elegant columbine down to the modest kinnikinnick."

Henry Willer and T H Moore killed eight elk one day last week within six miles of Bismarck. Moore killed two at one shot. Bismarckians feasted on elk for a week.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* says: "On the 13th of last month 250 dwelling houses were vacant. Fifty of these have since been rented. If the Poland bill had not passed, every other house in Salt Lake would have been empty."

Tuesday evening's Olympia *Courier* says: Supreme Court has been in session most of the day. The bench is now full, as Hon J R Lewis, Judge of the First District, arrived last night. The case of Shockley against others, a case from Clarke county, is now being discussed.

The Pueblo *People* chronicles the sale of a half interest in the Senator lode, Hardscrabble district, for $50,000, the purchasers being Messrs Noble & Faulkner of Erie, Pennsylvania. Machinery has been ordered for a new ten stamp mill similar in pattern to the Stewart works at Georgetown.

At the Seattle election Monday July 13, the following were elected: H L Yesler, Mayor; C C Perkins, Recorder; D H Webster, Marshal; Chas McDonald, J D Hinckley, M R Maddocks, B F Briggs, J C Kellogg, John Collins and F G Farnham, Councilmen. The fight was closely contested.

The Denver *News* of the 8th inst says: "A terrible fate has overtaken Samuel N Wilford, of Georgetown, who, as we learn from the *Miner*, accompanied a party into Middle Park recently on a fishing and hunting trip. Last Sunday a week ago while encamped twenty-eight miles from the Hot Sulphur Springs, Wilford mounted a fractious horse and started off in quest of game. In the afternoon the horse returned riderless. A search was instituted, and late in the evening Wilford was found in a patch of timber covered with blood and a raving maniac. Either by accident, or by assassination, it is not certain which, he had been shot in the head, the ball passing through the brain and lodging against the skull. He was carried to camp but when the messenger left he was considered hopeless."

The Denver *News*, hitherto a strong Republican paper, in its issue of the 8th says: "The Central Republican Territorial Committee meets in this city to day. Let it be understood that the *News* does not hold itself bound by any action it may take. With us party allegiance is a thing of the past, and we shall comment upon its duty and action, both before and after its meetings, from our own independent notions of what is right and proper under existing circumstances. There are but two things which this committee can do; it must either repudiate Grant, and McCook, and Jenkins, and Searight and the whole outfit, or else it must submit to the President's action, and recognize these men as party leaders. A compromise between these two paths amounts to submission and is a thousand times more discreditable. The Colorado politicians cannot serve God and Mammon, McCook and Chaffee,—they must be either followers of the National and Territorial Executives, lost to character and reputation as they are, or else opponents—a middle path, there is none."

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE

A FAMINE PREVAILING IN SOUTH-WESTERN MINNESOTA

ST PAUL Minn., July 3—Gov Davis yesterday issued a circular to the Granges of this State in which he says:

I am compelled to ask the co-operation of each Grange of your powerful organization in relieving the destitution of our fellow citizens in the south-western counties. That region has been traversed by trustworthy men and they report unanimously a state of destitution which has no parallel in our history as a State. The time for silence as to this condition of affairs has passed by, and the time for prompt and liberal action by all who are willing to do as they would be done by has arrived. The counties of Martin, Murray, Jackson and Cottonwood, and portions of Nobles and Watonwan, and possibly to some extent, other communities, have been swept by grasshoppers of all crops as completely as if by fire. Women and children are suffering for food. The implements and stock of the settlers are under mortgage, given in order to tide over the privations of last year. I have told the people that their fellow citizens, whom a kind Providence has blessed with abundance, will stand by them in this their dire extremity. Contributions in money are most desirable; provisions and clothing scarcely less so. Send contributions to Gen H H Sibley, Saint Paul, Minn.

Although the Governor has not asked for assistance from outside the State, the contributions of the benevolent addressed as above will be gratefully received and will be sure to be used in relieving the distress of people suffering for food from no fault of their own.

GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES IN MINNESOTA

(From the Chicago Tribune (Ind.))

A gentleman who has recently returned to St Paul from a tour in Western Minnesota says that the grasshoppers have laid waste a section of country 60 miles wide and extending indefinitely from the southern border in the direction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At the present rate of progress the destroyers will run over the border some time before the close of the season. Dispatches received in St Paul represent that there are 4,000 people in the devastated region without food, and in danger of starvation. Legislative aid is asked.

SYNOPSIS OF GRATZ BROWN'S LAST SPEECH.—In its report of the inauguration of the Illinois and St Louis bridge the Chicago *Times* touches up B. Gratz Brown after this fashion:

B Gratz Brown, who gave up a good berth to become a defeated candidate for the Vice-Presidency, next spoke and immortalized himself by declaring in the first sentence that the completion of the St Louis bridge had welded sunset to sunrise. Having uttered this poetical thought Mr Brown made a passing reference to the history of legislation anent the organization of the Bridge Company and then fell a victim to the prevailing spirit of the occasion. He got back two centuries, and chatted about Marquette and the way that early traveler paddled his own canoe. He then sank hopelessly in the mire, roused the Cyclops, disturbed Homer, sang the praises of Tyre and Palmyra, convulsed his audience with a remark about the doges of Venice, and finally quoted that hackneyed couplet

No pent up Utica contracts our powers
The boundless universe is ours.

These and other ancient reminiscences were evidently relished by the crowd. They seemed to be regarded as flattering tributes to the prevailing spirit of the place. It was evidently an antediluvian gathering.

SIXTH AVENUE RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Joseph Griffin, the lad eleven years of age, who on Sunday last was run over by car 126 of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, driven by John Putnam, an old and experienced driver. Deceased and some other boys were at play on the track, and in passing Putnam struck at deceased with his whip to frighten him. Unfortunately the whiplash wound around Joseph's neck, by means of which he was drawn towards the car and falling on the track was run over and killed. In their verdict the jury found the occurrence to have been accidental, but considered the driver deserving of censure for striking or attempting to strike the deceased with his whip. Putnam, who had been arrested, was then discharged.—*N. Y Herald, July 4.*

The Saratoga damsel who broke away from her lover and ran for her hotel, told that grieved youth afterward in explanation, that he ought to know better than to propose marriage to a girl on the top of her sixth glass. That was no time for romance.

A P HOTALING, San Francisco } { E C LORD, Portland

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
Sole Agents for the J H Cutter
Old BOURBON WHISKY,
And Importers of
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
431 Jackson St. San Francisco
And 30 Front Street, Portland, Ogn.

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co.
[illegible]
To Take Effect Monday, Feb. 16th 1874 at 4 A. M.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7 45 A M	Roseburg	8 25 P. M.
Roseburg	4.30 A M.	Portland	5 00 P. M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.
DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	3 50 P M.	Albany	8 25 P. M.
Albany	5.30 A M	Portland	10 05 A. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains
Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company
Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
PORTLAND
Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P M.
J BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Oregon Central R. R. Co.,
[illegible]
To take Effect Monday, March 30th, 1874, at 6 A. M.
Daily Trains will run between
PORTLAND AND ST. JOSEPH
AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	3 00 P M	St. Joseph	7 00 P M
St. Joseph	6 00 A M.	Portland	10 00 A. M.

Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.
Passengers received at Fourth street siding on giving signal to the train, but are prohibited from getting on or off the train at any other point on the street.
Passengers getting on the train at Ticket Stations without tickets will be charged twenty five cents extra.
Sunday Excursion Tickets withdrawn until May, 1874.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf and will not be received for shipment after 4 P M.
J. BRANDT, Jr.

Northern Pacific Railroad.
PACIFIC DIVISION
[illegible]
KALAMA TO TACOMA.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Kalama	12 20 P M	Tacoma	6 30 P. M.
Tacoma	5 30 A M	Kalama	11 40 A. M.

CONNECTING
At Kalama with O S N Co's Boats for all points on Columbia River
At Tenino with stages for Olympia
At Tacoma with Steamers for all points on Puget Sound daily and on Wednesdays and Saturdays with Steamers for Victoria and Stikine River.

SUMMER EXCURSION
From Portland to Victoria and Return, via O S N Co, N P R R and P S S N Co.
ROUND TRIP, $[illegible]
To Tourists and Families forming CLUBS OF [illegible] OR MORE tickets good for the entire season, will be sold for the above rates.
This route presents to tourists and pleasure seekers one of the pleasantest and most comfortable trips on the Pacific coast.
Tickets for sale at the office of the O S N Co., Portland Or.
J W SPRAGUE, General Superintendent.
H W FAIRWEATHER, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.
Kalama W T June 15 1874

The Chicago, Rock Island and
PACIFIC RAILROAD.
[illegible]
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE.
With its connections East and West,
Is the Shortest, Quickest and Best Route between the
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL—making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
The Central and Union Pacific Railroads,
AND AT CHICAGO
With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North and South.
The most elegantly furnished Parlor and Sleeping Cars ever used on any Railroad are now owned and run by this Company between Omaha and Chicago.
THROUGH TICKETS to all points East, can be obtained at the Oregon & California Railroad Co.'s office Portland Oregon. And at C P R R offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be sure your Tickets read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Pacific Agent San F

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING JULY 1[illegible], 1874.

A REVOLUTION IN JOURNALISM

The fact that there has been a radical change in the general course and policy of many of the great newspapers of the United States within the period of two or three years is well understood. No one need be told that the New York *Tribune*, the *Evening Post*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Chicago *Tribune* are conducted now upon principles entirely different from those by which they were controlled a few years ago. No less radical in their Republicanism, they no longer consent to defend their party in the wrong as well as in the right. And the same is true of the Chicago *Times*, the leading Democratic sheet of the West. So stands it with the San Francisco *Bulletin*, Sacramento *Union* and some other of foremost journals of the Pacific coast. They have long been regarded as party journals only to such an extent as the actions of the party whose principles they avowed could be vindicated upon high grounds of morality and sound political policy. Beyond this point their party has had no reason to expect more favorable treatment at their hands than any other party that might engage in the same wrong.

These are the generally recognized and understood facts in regard to the course of the leading journals named above, and they have gained immensely in public esteem and confidence by the change. Newspaper readers, as a class, appreciate a paper that acknowledges no such allegiance to any party or organization as might only be borne at the sacrifice of truth and principle. But it may have escaped the observation of the casual reader in the confusion of names—Republican, Democrat, Independent, Liberal, Anti-Monopolist, &c.—that there has been a change far more radical and general than the mere turning round of the great papers specified, important as that alone would be in its effects on public sentiment. The truth is, that there has been a complete revolution in journalism itself. An independent journal is not the same thing now that an independent journal was formerly. The independent journalism of to-day is not reckless, but is more careful and reliable than the party press ever was. It is not the exponent of disappointed ambition, but the voice of that sentiment in community which is above the dictation of party. It is journalism so emancipated from the bondage to party as to be able to criticise its friends, and to praise those who oppose it when their conduct merits praise. It is journalism as an independent profession, and not as an auxiliary to the schemes of politicians or a subsidiary agency in forwarding the fortunes of particular individuals. It has exchanged the character of mere "organ" for that of newspaper, the lawyer's wig for the Judge's ermine.

Nor is this high spirit of independence confined to the journals commonly known as the organs of the Independent in politics. It has pervaded all the first class papers of the nation, of all parties. The New York *Times* is generally considered the first Republican organ of the nation, and yet it has been practically independent of its party for many months. How would the whole Republican party have been shocked two years since, had the *Times* pronounced in favor of Republicans bolting Republican nominations. But now it boldly declares the best thing for the Republicans of the South to do in order to get rid of the abuses of carpet bag rule, is to bolt the party nominations and go into the Independent movement. And who would have expected to see *Harper's Weekly* employing the genius of Nast to caricature John A. Logan, the most distinguished Republican of Illinois, and that for the part he took in a matter wherein the majority of his party in Congress supported him? Or who could have witnessed without astonishment the brave defiance of the party managers by that staid old radical journal, the Missouri *Democrat*? But this is the state of things now existing. The newspapers that are not practically independent, are papers of but little influence. All the great journals, whether known as Democratic, Republican or Independent are independent, and there is scarcely difference sufficient between them to justify their going under different names. The revolution is complete, and it is a revolution in which there is much to be gratified at and nothing to be deplored. It is all gain and no loss, both to journalism as a profession, and to the cause of good government and correct social principles.

A TELEGRAPHIC STUMP SPEECH

From the dispatches published this morning it is impossible to derive any accurate information as to the extent of the conflagration in Chicago. A statement of the boundaries of the burnt district by streets and blocks with which comparatively few persons outside the city can be expected to be familiar, is a most unsatisfactory mode of defining the limits of the fire, and the absence of any statement, even the most general, with relation to the value of property destroyed certainly does not cure the other defect, while the account is by no means improved by the rhetorical flourishes of the compiler of the dispatch. There may be much truth in the eloquent remarks of that person, about the moral, intellectual and physical advantages that may be reasonably expected to result to the Queen City from this visitation, but we venture the opinion that the "hundreds and hundreds of people who suffer the destruction of so much property will not appreciate these magnificent reflections. There may be places in which the grandiose diction employed in these dispatches would not be out of the way, but a telegraphic report of the burning of a city is not one of those places. A great many people will look eagerly for an intelligible account of the fire in this morning's paper, but they will turn away disappointed from the batch of meaningless words which is substituted in the dispatches for information.

Two children were killed by lightning in West Jordan Valley, [illegible]

FOOTE ON JOHNSON

That venerable patron of the ink industry, Henry S. Foote, ex-United States Senator, etc., has discovered through the kindness of Col. John B. Brownlow that certain letters have made their appearance in several leading and influential journals of the West in which he (Foote) has been referred to as a probable candidate for the seat in the National Senate for some time past so worthily and faithfully occupied by his venerable father. In these letters allusions have also been made in reply to the candidacy of Andrew Johnson for this same seat. This is the text for one of Mr. Foote's characteristic communications to the Washington *Chronicle* of July [illegible].

Mr. Foote protests that he is not a candidate for a seat in the Senate. In his opinion a place so high is a station which any qualified and patriotic citizen should feel justified in either seeking or declining. Mr. Foote is not a candidate then, but he can't tolerate the idea of Johnson's election and so he moves for the ex-President's hair in the following cheerful fashion:

1. I propose to demonstrate, alike by his past acts and by his oral givings out in the course of his long and active career as a politician, that ex-President Johnson, however extravagantly bepraised of late in several quarters, is neither a statesman nor an orator in proper acceptation of these terms; that he has never in his life originated one really wise and properly digested measure either of State or national policy; that he is shamefully deficient in scientific attainments of every useful description; that he is wholly devoid of everything like sound literary culture; that he is not familiarly acquainted with the history of any country existing or that has ever heretofore existed, including his own; that he has never delivered a speech which would bear rigid criticism either in deliberative halls or in hearing of the people; that he has on hand at this moment notoriously but one speech, and this one has been so often delivered that it has become markedly stale and disgusting; that his last speech in Memphis, which now lies before me, and which certain silly bepraisers of his have so much lauded, is alike from the beginning to the end crude and shallow in thought, grossly erroneous in most of its statements of fact, feeble and inconsequential in its reasonings, awkward and bungling in its diction, and replete with dangerous doctrinal suggestions and recommendations both in reference to our present national indebtedness and to that of the State of Tennessee.

2. I charge and shall attempt to make good hereafter upon any field of combat which the ex-President's idolizing friends shall specify, that Andrew Johnson did on the 4th day of March, 1865, present himself in the Congressional Senate room with a view to his being inaugurated as Vice President of these forty millions of virtuous, intelligent and patriotic people—in presence, too, of all the high civil functionaries of the Republic, of the Foreign Ministers in attendance upon the scene, and of a vast concourse of the honest and proud spirited voters of the land—in a state of beastly and disgusting intoxication, and that he did then and there deliver such a low, indecent and ungentlemanly harangue as no American worthy of the name will ever be able to read without shame, mortification, and patriotic indignation. And I shall on all occasions be prepared to prove that this was no accidental dereliction from duty and decency, but that the same person had been often publicly drunk before that time, and has been so on a number of occasions since, so as to leave no ground whatever for the hope of a future reformation of his habits.

These are two of fourteen allegations which this amiable old gentleman is prepared to prove upon any field of combat which Mr. Johnson or his friends, may select. Mr. Foote charges Johnson with extraordinary arrogance, rudeness and cruelty when acting as Military Governor of Tennessee; that his inhumane conduct brought to an untimely grave several of the most worthy citizens that the State of Tennessee ever contained; that he treated the South "in the harshest and most insulting manner" while President; that he "brought into existence a corrupt and disgraceful pardon brokerage system, by which many selfish and bad men got rich through the sale of their assorted influence over the mind and action of the Executive Chief of the Nation."

He charges Mr. Johnson with the murder of an aged and pious female whose entire innocence of the crime imputed to her few now question; that he denied her the clemency recommended by a majority of the court before which she was tried; that when application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made in her behalf, he suspended the great writ of liberty, so that the sentence of the court might be executed without delay. And Mr. Foote charges "boldly and without the least fear of denial that—

While Andrew Johnson was President of the United States he more than once and in the most solemn and earnest manner urged upon General Grant the apprehension and the bringing to trial for treason of General Robert E. Lee and General Joseph E. Johnston, in disregard of the terms of their parol, and that these gentlemen owed their freedom from arrest and trial alone to the stern virtue and magnanimous humanity of General Grant.

The indignant reminiscencer concludes with the harrassing observation: Many more charges besides these might be preferred, and I choose to do so on this occasion. Out of regard for the *Chronicle's* type fonts he forbears.

Mr. Foote is one of the most thoroughly reconstructed Confederates in the country, but there is something pathetic in the looseness with which he beslobbers Parson Brownlow. Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed. One is puzzled to know just why Johnson is handled so tenderly, too, if Henry S. Foote really does not want to get his old seat in that august Senate.

By the accidental omission of a word in the closing sentence of an article in yesterday's Oregonian we said exactly the opposite of what we intended. The sentence was as follows:

The suppression of railway enterprise through mistaken views of the remedy for the extortions practiced by the companies would be less deplorable in its effect upon the prosperity of the entire community than the continuation of the tyrannical rule of the corporations.

It should have been "would be no less deplorable," &c. The context, however, taking into account the remarks which immediately preceded this sentence, plainly showed this was an error. We do not saddle it on the printer, as is usually done when a blunder is to be explained. The matter is referred to at this time mainly because the subject is one upon which the subsidized railway paper seize every opportunity to [illegible] the anti-monopoly journals in a false position, and upon which therefore we do not [illegible] be misunderstood.

Concerning the late [illegible] in the Monmouth Park races, by which two valuable racing horses were seriously injured—one of them so badly that he was shot—the New York *Tribune* says: A couple of the unfortunate jockeys escaping with sundry bruises, a horse with a dislocated fetlock painfully galloping home to the post are rather ominous beginnings. It thinks the Long Branch course is too long and difficult to yield anything but humane sport, and advises the managers to [illegible] up some of the fences [illegible] some of the numerous jumps [illegible] make this kind of sport transcend the bounds of humanity to man and beast. One feels inclined to question whether the steeple chase is, at best, a humane sport.

We can give our readers [illegible] information this morning regarding the Chicago fire [illegible] as [illegible] anything appears from the dispatches in this morning's paper that the destruction of property has not been so great as might have been inferred from the former telegrams, and that the section of the city over which the fire extended was a section where destruction would be less severely felt than any other in the community at large.

The Mobile *Register* thinks Mr. Jefferson Davis is unfortunately subjected to more criticism [illegible] than any other of the [illegible] advocates of the Lost Cause. Among other things it says:

Why is it that Mr. Davis, like any other Southern citizen [illegible]. He was chosen President against his wishes. As President he was simply the servant of Congress, which [illegible] Lamar, Barksdale, Foote, Orr, Semmes, Hunter and dozens of others now receiving the smiles of [illegible] Northern newspapers. Mr. Davis did not labor to bring secession about. That work was done by the fire-eaters [illegible] who [illegible] the Yanceys and Rhetts into the belief that there would [illegible]. Mr. Davis simply faced the [illegible] while the others ran away from it. He deserves the most honor.

It seems to us that we have heard Mr. Davis's name mentioned in connection with one of the most notable instances of running away [illegible].

The New York *Tribune* learns that Hon. Geo. A. LaDow, Congressman-elect from this State, is a jolly, social man of some ability, whereupon it comments thusly:

This isn't, we fear, the sort of representative most wanted in Washington, for there is quite a supply of that sort there already. When we think over the jolly social men who have made short work of health, reputation and money in the Capitol, we begin to feel that the morose and retiring are not to be despised after all. On the other hand, we are told that Mr. LaDow has heretofore been too lazy to become [illegible]. Having observed the dreadful doings of several preeminently smart members we shall look with interest [illegible] the course of the Lazy Representative. If he should turn out too indolent to carry himself to market he will be a decided acquisition.

We have seen but one attempt to defend the conduct of those in charge of the construction of the State House in doubling the number of hands employed for election purposes. That solitary one was by the [illegible], and in the following style:

Complaint is made in an Oregon newspaper that twice as many men are employed in building the new State House as can be profitably employed. The rumor is that most of them will be discharged—after the election. In fact there will soon be no fund left out of which to pay these free and independent citizens their wages. As crows the old cock, so crows the young. When the United States Government sets an example of this sort of jobwork, why shouldn't Oregon follow it?

Right Rev. Bishop James O'Gorman, of the Roman Catholic Church, died suddenly in Cincinnati on the 4th inst. of cholera morbus. He was sixty years of age. On the announcement of his death all Roman Catholic gatherings dispersed and his diocese went into mourning.

The formal opening of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge was an imposing affair. The display was magnificent and the procession was five hours in passing a given point.

A THIRD PRESIDENTIAL TERM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As certain *correspondents* and journals in our country are disposed to force the agitation of the third term upon public attention, allow me to occupy a small space in your columns upon this subject.

1. I think it ungenerous and unjust to President Grant to intimate for a moment that he will ever suffer his name to be used in any such connection. The writer of this article has the best of reasons for saying that it was with extreme reluctance that General Grant suffered his name to be used in connection with the Presidency at first, and his consent was at last obtained only in compliance with the persistent solicitations of his personal friends. The position of *General of the United States army* which he then held was much more to his taste than that of the Presidency. He has now submitted to the wishes of his friends to the utmost extent that reason and patriotism can demand under the circumstances.

2. If U. S. Grant were sufficiently ambitious to desire a third election to the Presidency he has too much good sense to suppose for a moment that he could succeed. He well knows that there is not a man living who can reach that station a *third* time under *ordinary* circumstances. He would show himself the merest idiot to attempt such an enterprise, therefore I cannot believe for a moment that he would hazard the lustre of his great name and the glory of his magnificent achievements to gratify a bootless ambition.

3. But should it prove true that the President should show himself sufficiently weak (which I believe utterly impossible) to be gulled into such an attempt, he would find himself the worst beaten man that ever stood for the Presidency in America.

I regard it a fixed principle with the great mass of the American people that no man shall ever be elected to that high position the third time unless under more extraordinary circumstances than have ever yet occurred since the formation of this Government.

Personally and politically I have been the undeviating friend and supporter of President Grant, and hope always to respect and honor him for his magnificent achievements in behalf of this country as the commander of its armies, and also for his [illegible] and successful administration of the last six years. But should he now come down from his high position and kneel at the altar of unholy ambition I should not only not vote for him but would vote for any respectable candidate against him. Then judging the future of President Grant by the past I cannot for a moment believe he will allow his name to be drawn into another Presidential contest, and judging other people by myself I am well assured that should he do so the result will be such as to [illegible] him or any other man from repeating the experiment for many long years to come.

As it [illegible] that a portion of the people seem anxious to name [illegible] to which to [illegible] attention as the coming man for the Presidency during the next term I will present that of Hon. E. B. Washburne, our present able and successful Minister to France, as that of a gentleman in every way qualified for the high and responsible position of President of the United States. Mr. Washburne was born in the State of Maine [illegible] 1816 [illegible]. [illegible] Harvard University [illegible] located and practiced law at Galena, Ill. [illegible] represent [illegible] the [illegible] Congress [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] Minister resident at Paris. Mr. Washburne served for more than ten years continuously as Chairman of the Committee on Commerce [illegible] by reference to the Congressional [illegible]. It will be readily observed that Mr. Washburne was by far the most vigilant [illegible] of the House [illegible] the [illegible] of the public Treasury. He would [illegible] himself.

AMERICUS.

[illegible] City, July 1[illegible], 1874.

HOMESTEAD DECISION.—Washington, July 1[illegible].—The Interior Department gives a decision that, after a homestead [illegible] term of five years [illegible] injured [illegible] residence in a double house [illegible] dividing line between adjoining [illegible] residence in compliance with the law.

Senator [illegible]'s wedding present to Miss Grant was a check for $500, with the request that not being [illegible] not know what [illegible] like [illegible] money that she might purchase what best suited her taste.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD.—A boy five years of age, named Peter Welsh, died on Thursday last under circumstances which show unpardonable carelessness and culpability on the part of a parent. The child resided with his father on Sherwood Place, a small alleyway off Third street, between Mission and Howard streets. The mother died three years ago. It is stated by neighbors of the Welsh family that the father is given to drinking liquor to excess at times, and that recently he was on one of these periodical sprees. While in a demoralized condition he left a bottle containing liquor on a table within reach of the boy, who drank the contents and shortly afterward he expired. A burial permit was refused by the Health Officer [illegible] that the cause of death was congestion of the brain. The fatal result was doubtless [illegible] alcohol.—*S. F. Bulletin, July 11.*

[illegible] High times [illegible]. All the hotel proprietors [illegible] photographs [illegible] the [illegible] with orders [illegible] and all the [illegible] photographs with orders to arrest them [illegible]. Excessively critical comparison of faces in the street and hotels will be furtively handled [illegible] photographs [illegible] of all sorts.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 1[illegible], by J. S. Reilly, J. P., Mr. John Raym[illegible], of Clackamas county, and Miss Fran[illegible] Lawrence.

In Salem, July 1, A. F. Br[illegible] and Miss M[illegible] Flitcke.

In Tillamook, July 1, Jacob Sheiden and Mrs. Jane Fult[illegible].

DIED.

Near Hill Ferry, Washington county, July 11, Bartlett R[illegible], [illegible] year.

In Kalama, W. T., July 11, Olive [illegible], daughter of Allen G. and Margaret D. Smith, aged [illegible] years and 2 months.

NEW TO-DAY.

IN [illegible] OF COFFEE THIS WEATHER TAKE Ice Cream at [illegible]

To keep the temper [illegible] [illegible]

TREASURER'S NOTICE.

ALL COUNTY ORDERS ENDORSED PRIOR to July 1st, 18[illegible], will be paid on presentation at [illegible]

WM. MASTERS,
Treasurer of Multnomah county.
Portland, Oregon, July 1, 1874.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

GOOD AND INCREASING BUSINESS.

RARE CHANCE

For MECHANICS with SMALL CAPITAL.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the **Northwestern Shipping, Storage and Commission Company of the Patrons of Husbandry**, will be held in the city of Portland on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1874, for the purpose of adopting a code of By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for the government of said Company—electing Officers and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting. By order of the Incorporators.

T. J. MATLOCK, Sec'y.

July 1, 1874.
Willamette Farmer copy.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

EASTERN AND CALIFORNIA—

At the Lowest Market Rates.

HODGE, CALEF & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass,

97 Front Street.

CLOSING OUT AT COST!

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN THE STORE

COR. MADISON AND FIRST STREETS

[illegible]

Dry-Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries, Etc.,

Will be sold at Cost. **Must be Closed Out Immediately.** Rare Bargains are offered.

ELIZA FRYER,
Administratrix estate of J. M. Fryer, deceased.

Protect Your Buildings

WITH GLINE'S PATENT SLATE-ROOFING PAINT which is **FIRE and WATER-PROOF**. For Tin and Iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold and **never Cracks or Scales**.

Shingle Roofs can be made practically **FIRE-PROOF** against sparks and flying embers after the paint has had time to dry as has been thoroughly tested. The Paint has a heavy body [illegible] one coat is equal to three of ordinary paint.

It is [illegible] in Shingle, Tin or Felt Roofs and Stops Leaks.

Two Gallons will cover 100 square feet of Shingle or over 100 feet of Tin Roof.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Testimonials and Full Particulars.

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
General Agents, Portland, Oregon.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Special Notice!

Commencing Wednesday, July 1, 1874

THIS COMPANY WILL RUN BOATS TRI-Weekly between Portland and The Dalles.

LEAVING PORTLAND—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 A. M.

LEAVING THE DALLES—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.

[illegible] for Wallula will [illegible] Monday and Friday Mornings [illegible] the [illegible] Columbia [illegible]

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

July 1, 1874.

OSCAR KILBOURN & CO.,

Auction, Commission and Storage,

BRICK BUILDING, COR. FIRST AND PINE STS.
Will Purchase and sell at Auction and Private Sale.

Real Estate, Merchandise, Furniture, &c.

ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENT.

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION

AT SALESROOMS,

At 10 [illegible]

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874,

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, JULY 18

[illegible]

ON TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874

ONE GRAND PIANO [illegible]

[illegible] REAL ESTATE

ON THURSDAY, JULY [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] north half [illegible]

OSCAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

A NEW LOT OF

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

Just received [illegible] by

JOHN R. FOSTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORO FINO THEATER!

No Performance on Thursday Evening.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1874,

BENEFIT OF MISS LIZZIE MORGAN,

AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

MRS FANNY MORGAN PHELPS'

DRAMATIC COMPANY.

When will be presented Dion Boucicault's great Sensation Drama in Five Acts entitled

PAUVRETTE.

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, LAST NIGHT!

[illegible]

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

FAREWELL MATINEE at 2 o'clock,

At half the usual prices.

[illegible] Dress Circle $1 [illegible] Gallery [illegible] Children half price.

[illegible]

EAST PORTLAND PARK.

LUDWIG & TRELER, Proprietors.

OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON!

Music, Dancing and Games,

ON SUNDAYS.

Change of Programme Every Week.

JANION & RHODES,

FRONT STREET PORTLAND.

CHARLES LANCASTER, - MANAGER.

Agents for Gilroy's Dundee Grain Sacks and Hessians.

Offer for sale in lots to suit buyer.

Four Hundred Thousand Hand-Sewed Grain Sacks, 22x36.

Grain Sacks, 22x36.

Oat Sacks, 28x36 and 23x40.

Flax Seed Bags, 21x36.

Barley Sacks.

Burlaps in Piece.

TIN PLATES AND ZINC.

M. AINSA, Jr.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANT,

Portland—Cor. Front and Stark Sts.
Umatilla—G Street.

THE FORWARDING AT UMATILLA WILL BE attended to by my house there, managed by

FRANK LAIGHTON
J. P. BUSHEE.

All freights and charges paid and advances made on consignment.

All Charges at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Orders from Merchants of Baker and Union counties respectfully solicited.

M. A.
MARK GOODS Care
B.
M. AINSA, Jr. Portland.

NOTICE!

"CLOSING OUT BUSINESS."

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, GILT MOULDINGS, etc., etc., either at Wholesale or Retail, AT COST.

VARNISHES, English or American, in any quantity, AT COST.

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES, GLUES, etc., etc., AT COST.

GEO. L. STORY,

45 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

WM. V. B. WARDWELL,

SHIPPING,

Forwarding & Commission

And Agent for

STAR LINE PACIFIC PACKETS

for

PORTLAND AND PUGET SOUND.

No. 40 California Street, San Francisco.

No. 88 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

A CARD.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ORGANIST OF Trinity Church I am prepared to receive a limited number of Pupils on the Organ, who will have the advantage of the use of the finest Organ north of San Francisco. For terms apply to

G. L. DePRANS,
[illegible]

STORAGE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO RE-ceive on storage

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

In their Warehouse on Front street just below R. R. Ferry Landing.

BARNARD & GRISWOLD.

French Brig Duc de Lorges.

THE WRECK OF THE FRENCH BRIG DUC DE Lorges [illegible]

B. CORBITT
J. H. [illegible]

DRESS-MAKING!

MISS MARY LENNON

FIRST CLASS CUTTER AND FITTER [illegible] First St. [illegible]

PARTIES WISHING TO SEND THEIR friends [illegible] CELEBRATED

ROYAL ANN CHERRY,

[illegible]

ANDERS & ROWE,

3, [illegible] and 7 CENTRAL MARKET.

LOST

[illegible]

JOSEPH BELLAY.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer

AJAX,

[illegible] BOLLES, Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port,

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1874.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE, AND SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street for the above ports

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1874,
At 10 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company corner of F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'s

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily except Sunday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA and TACOMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO, via Willamette Slough—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

E. G. REED, Vice President.

Oregon Steamship Company's

STEAMBOATS.

Notice.

FROM AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 2d, the steamer

E. N. COOKE

Will leave OREGON CITY every day (Sunday excepted) at 7:30 A. M. for Portland, returning will leave Portland for Oregon City at 2:30 P. M.

Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 6:15 A. M., connecting at Canemah with the steamer DAYTON on Tuesday and Friday, connecting at Oregon City with the O. & C. R. R. Co. at 3 P. M. on Wednesday and Saturday for Portland.

THROUGH TICKETS sold at the Office of the O. & C. R. R. Co., at REDUCED RATES.

All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE.

Freight received until 5 P. M.

J. D. BILES, Agent.

ASTORIA BOAT.

Willamette River Trans. Co.'s

STEAMER

WILLAMETTE CHIEF

Will leave Alder Street Wharf every

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

Returning—Monday, Wednesday & Friday.

PASSAGE—Portland to Kalama	50 cts.
Portland to Astoria	$1 00
FREIGHT—per ton	$1 00

Portland & Vancouver Packet.

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS. W. TROUPE, Master,

WILL LEAVE DAILY FROM WASHINGTON Street Wharf for Vancouver, at 3 P. M. Returning leave Vancouver at 8 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board.

The Steamer Calliope

WILL MAKE TRI-WEEKLY TRIPS between

Portland, Monticello and Freeport,

Leaving American Exchange Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M., calling at Lewis River on Wednesday up and Thursday down. Will come up Willamette Slough on Monday and go down the Slough on Tuesdays. For Freight or Passage apply on board.

People's Accommodation!

For Monticello and Freeport!

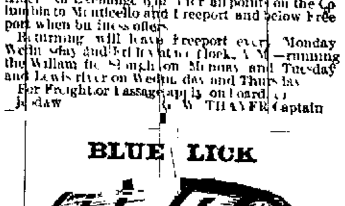
On and after Thursday, June 4th, the Steamer ONWARD will leave the American Exchange Wharf for all points on the Columbia to Monticello and Freeport and below Freeport when business offers.

Returning will leave Freeport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M.—running the Willamette Slough on Mondays and Tuesdays and Lewis river on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

For Freight or Passage apply on board.

[illegible] W. THAYER, Captain.

BLUE LICK



WHISKEY.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENT for the celebrated brand of Kentucky Whiskey [illegible]

H. PFLUCKENSTEIN,
SOLE AGENT,

Wholesale Dealer in Wines and Liquors, [illegible] street.

SOMETHING NEW!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APPOINTED Sole Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory for [illegible]

"Barnett's Zinc & Platina Pens"

[illegible]

They are WARRANTED strictly INCORROSIVE, and as durable as [illegible] steel pens.

SAMPLES GRATIS!

Price—$2 50 per gross.

[illegible] J. K. GILL & CO.

Sprenger's Boarding House,

[illegible]

Corner Fourth and Salmon Sts.

[illegible]

J. B. SPRENGER.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

COR. OF FRONT AND OAK STS.

Auction Sales

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

At Private Sale.

Large assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS. Liberal advances made on consignments. To parties declining Housekeeping I will say that I will purchase their Household Furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Peremptory Sale

OF

BOOKS,

FURNITURE, GROCERIES,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, ETC.

I will sell at my Auction Salesroom on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874,
At 10 o'clock A. M.

BOOKS

60 vols. Standard and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

ALSO

BEDROOM, DININGROOM and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO

GROCERIES

100 bxs Fancy SOAP
50 bxs Family SOAP
40 cs COAL OIL
150 cs OLIVE OIL

ALSO

10 bbls PORTER

ALSO

100 Pieces SCOTCH LINEN

ALSO

8 Fine CHROMOS

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE.

HOME

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital..........$1,000,000.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, [illegible]
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice [illegible]
CHAS. R. STORY, Marine Sec'y
N. B. EDDY,
H. H. BIGELOW [illegible]

DIRECTORS,
Oregon Branch.

PORTLAND P. Wasserman, [illegible]
SALEM [illegible]
ALBANY [illegible]
DALLES [illegible]
LEWISTON [illegible]

Agent for [illegible] HAMILTON [illegible]

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.

OF CALIFORNIA.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Assets Jan. 1, 1874 [illegible]

OREGON BRANCH,

98 Front Street, corner of [illegible]

EDWARD HALL, [illegible]

THE STATE Investment & Insurance COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Incorporated in 18[illegible]

Cash Assets, [illegible]

Principal Office No. 409 C[illegible] San Francisco.

OFFICERS:

PETER DONAHUE, President; A. J. BRYANT, Vice President; CHARLES [illegible] STORY [illegible]

Board of Directors:

Peter Donahue
H. H. Haight
C. D. O'Sullivan
J. D. [illegible]
R. Harrison
A. H. Rutherford
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E. W. Corbett
Geo. O. McMullin
A. J. Bryant
P. H. Russell
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F. P. F. Temple

This Company [illegible] the Lowest [illegible] according to its [illegible] The undersigned [illegible] Agents for the above [illegible] and Marine risks at [illegible] rates.

A. P. HOTALING & CO.,
General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.

N. B.—Agents wanted throughout the State and Territory.

UNION Insurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital, paid up in Gold Coin $750,000.

Assets, exceed - $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON,
First National Bank Building, Portland.

EDWIN D. BACKINSTOS,
General Agent.

CAUTION.

WORTHLESS PREPARATIONS UNDER THE NAME OF

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA,

Put up in packages resembling the genuine in appearance are now being offered for sale. We therefore [illegible] every buyer to examine each [illegible] and take no other than that put up in a YELLOW WRAPPER and bearing the fac-simile signature of EMIL FRESE [illegible]. It is full [illegible]

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.

PIPIFAX!

The Famous German Tonic.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 140

EASTERN NEWS.

BY [illegible] TELEGRAPH [illegible]

Pacific Mail Matters.

NEW YORK, July 1[illegible].—[illegible]

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, July [illegible] For nearly all [illegible]

Three Cubans Executed in Spain.

NEW YORK, July 1[illegible].—[illegible] San Domingo [illegible] three Cuban [illegible]

Burned to Death in the Great Fire.

CHICAGO, July 1[illegible].—The bodies [illegible] children were taken from the ruins [illegible] South Clark street [illegible] victims of Tuesday evening's fire.

Summoned to Washington.

NEW YORK, July 1[illegible].—[illegible] have been summoned to Washington [illegible] charges against them [illegible] the safe burglary.

The Separation of Theodore Tilton and Wife.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The question of the separation [illegible]

Charlick and Gardner again Indicted.

[illegible]

The Five Per Cent Bonds.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous News.

NEW YORK, [illegible] has been received [illegible]

From Toledo, Ohio, Direct to Cork, Ireland.

TOLEDO, [illegible] the dispatch announces [illegible]

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crisis in the Spanish Ministry.

[illegible]

Siege of Bilbao still Kept Up.

[illegible]

Carlist Inhumanity.

[illegible]

English Parliamentary [illegible]

LONDON, July [illegible]

Bismarck's Escape.

LONDON, July 1[illegible].—[illegible] Bismarck [illegible]

CANADA.

The Missing Canadian Pleasure Yacht.

TORONTO, July 1[illegible].—There is still no word [illegible]

THE WEEHAWKEN OIL FIRE.—From a special dated New York, July 11, we find the following particulars of the late fire at Weehawken [illegible]

THE SAFE BURGLARY INVESTIGATION.—Washington, July 1[illegible].—There is little doubt that [illegible]

Tickling a mule's left hind leg with a [illegible] is said to be a sure cure for dyspepsia.

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NewspaperARCHIVE®